

OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

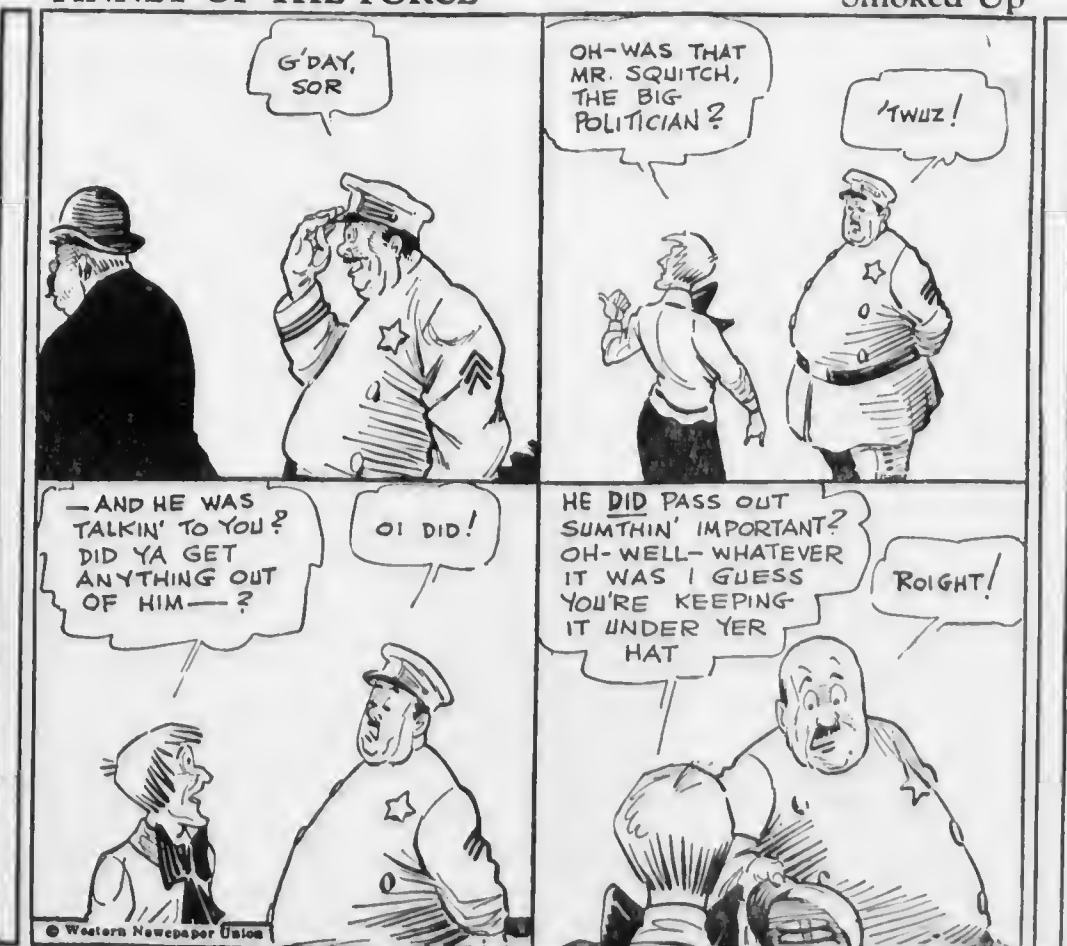
Sound Sleep



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

Smoked Up



Nature's Ice Box O. K.; Keeps Food 33 Years

Nature's ice box has even the best of mechanical refrigerators skinned when it comes to food preservation. Keeping food in good condition for years is no trick at all for natural cold storage plants such as the Antarctic wastes. According to Dr. Dana Comm, physician and dietitian

for the Lincoln Ellsworth Sir Hubert Wilkins expedition, food left in a shack in the South Polar region 33 years ago was found to be still edible which is a record. The long preserved food supplies were left by a Norwegian explorer, Otto Nordenskjold, in 1892.—Washington Post.

Despite It

It is astonishing how some neglect ed children thrive.

SOME INDIANS CANNIBALS

Proof that cannibalism was practiced among the Indians is claimed by L. A. W. Wood, anthropologist of the University of Minnesota. At a recent meeting at Laurel, Md., he showed a skull with arm, leg and shoulder bones which he said was used to permit drainage of bone marrow, which was used, he believes, either for food or tanning purposes.

"My baking gets more bouquets—and I save, too!"

SAYS MRS. C. H. MCINTOSH, 854 EASTWOOD AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Lowest Prices Ever on Calumet Baking Powder!

"It's certainly good news that Calumet is selling at new low prices," Mrs. McIntosh says. "I do a lot of baking, and when I can get a full pound can of reliable Calumet for only 25¢, I'm pretty pleased with myself!"

Her son Jack settles down to a mother's famous coffee cake, and pays for it with a big smile.

AND LOOK AT THE NEW CAN! I save a twist...and the Easy-Opening Top lifts off. No delay, no spilling, no broken fingernails!



WHY IS CALUMET DIFFERENT from other baking powders? Why do you have to use only one level teaspoonful of Calumet to a cup of batter in most recipes?

Because Calumet contains two distinct leavening systems. A quick action for the mixing bowl—set free by heat. A slow action for the oven—set free by heat.

New! Big 10¢ Can!...

Calumet, the Double-Acting Baking Powder, is now selling at the lowest prices ever...The new-size can is yours for a dime! And the regular price of the Full-Pound Can is only 25¢! A product of General Foods.

DIZZY DEAN keeps a promise!



Boys! Girls!... Get Valuable Prizes Free!

Join Dizzy Dean Winners... get Dizzy Dean Winners Ring

Just send the top from one full-sized, yellow-and-blue package of Grape-Nuts, with your name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin and copy of the club manual, containing list of 37 nifty free prizes. And to have loads of energy, start eating Grape-Nuts right away. It has a winning flavor all its own—crisp, nutlike, delicious. Economical, too, for two tablespoons, with whole milk or cream, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1935. Good only in U. S. A.)

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A Product of General Foods

I, G. I. Fannin, County Court Clerk of Morgan county, hereby certify that the above are true and correct copies of the regular, school, and town ballots to be used at the November 5, 1935, general election. Constable race in Magisterial district no. 3 only.

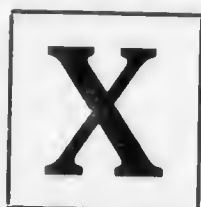
G. I. FANNIN, County Court Clerk, Morgan county.

"VOTE FOR HAPPY AND BE HAPPY"

MAKE KENTUCKY A BETTER STATE

MAKE HIM CROW!

Stamp Under the Rooster



The Democratic Ticket

For Governor

A. B. "HAPPY" CHANDLER

Of Versailles

For Lieutenant Governor
KEEN JOHNSON
Of Richmond

For Supt. of Public Instruction
HARRY W. PETERS
Of Hopkinsville

For Secretary of State
CHARLES D. ARNETT
Of Louisville

For Commissioner of Agriculture
GARTH K. FERGUSON
Of La Center

For Attorney General
B. M. VINCENT
Of Brownsville

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals
W. B. O'CONNELL
Of Louisville

For Auditor of Public Accounts
ERNEST E. SHANNON
Of Louisville

For Railroad Commissioner
J. N. KENNARD
Of Ashland

For State Treasurer
JOHN E. BUCKINGHAM
Of Ashland

For Representative, Morgan County
J. CURREN NICKELL
Of West Liberty

Democratic Party Presents Program for Commonwealth's Advancement

PROMISES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Democratic and Republican platforms are so nearly similar on a number of major points that Lieutenant Governor Chandler has charged that Judge Swope "swiped" his platform. Mr. Chandler enunciated his platform in the primary. Promises, however, are valuable only if they are fulfilled. There will certainly be a Democratic majority in both Houses of the General Assembly in Frankfort. Mr. Chandler will have a complete Democratic Administration and is not tied up with any promises to return to bi-partisanship. He, therefore, can accomplish his program while Judge Swope would not be able to accomplish anything in Frankfort.

END UNCERTAINTY

The defeat of Mr. Chandler for Governor would introduce an era of uncertainty which causes distress to business and handicaps all progressive activity in the Commonwealth. Split responsibility in the era of Sampsonism or bi-partisanship resulted in job bartering in the Legislature, ripper bills, forcible ousters, many suits testing the Governor's acts and authority, and a general deadlock preventing constructive action.

A POPULAR TICKET

Mr. Chandler and his associates on the Democratic ticket were nominated by the people in a Democratic primary. They are known thruout the state. Mr. Chandler and the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, usually referred to as the banner bearer's running mate, are familiarly known as "Happy and Keen." All nominees are able and well known Kentuckians and their election will result from a popular outpouring of public sentiment which will inspire them and enable them to render better public service.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

The Democratic party complied with the compulsory primary law enacted by the General Assembly of Kentucky. The Republican party as the result of the efforts of national fixers trying to undermine President Roosevelt called a convention and made "recommendations." This nullified the primary election law.

REPEAL THE SALES TAX

Mr. Chandler has fought the sales tax from the time it first was proposed in the Legislature. He stands now against its re-enactment or continuation.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT

President Franklin D. Roosevelt is looking to Kentucky to endorse his program. The eyes of the nation are turned toward this state and the defeat of Mr. Chandler would be interpreted nationally as a repudiation of Roosevelt just when recovery is well under way.

SAVE BY ECONOMY

Mr. Chandler has estimated that millions can be saved by economy and thru reorganization of the state government along the lines suggested by auditors who studied the state's administrative structure. Property owners, taxpayers, and all interested in business of any kind will be assisted by such an economical government as he will give.

SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS

Mr. Chandler is in favor of a \$12 per capita for the schools of Kentucky. He is pledged to free textbooks for the public school children. He advocates reasonable salaries for teachers and elimination of politics from the schools. On the ticket with him is Harry W. Peters, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, one of the outstanding educators of Kentucky.

FRIEND OF FARMER

Farmers are supporting the Democratic ticket because of their interest in seeing the Roosevelt program for keeping up prices of farm products continued. They also feel that in Senator Garth K. Ferguson, who has done so much to make the state fair a great institution, they have a true friend in the candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture.

CHAMPION OF LABOR

The Kentucky State Federation of Labor endorsed Mr. Chandler at its state convention in Frankfort. The four railroad brotherhoods have endorsed his candidacy. United Mine Workers of America are supporting him. John L. Lewis, outstanding national labor leader, visited Kentucky in his behalf.

This Space Paid for By the Following Democrats:

L. L. WILLIAMS
W. G. RATLIFF
ALONZO ELAM
N. E. HENRY

C. K. STACY
W. M. GARDNER
F. S. BRONG
S. S. FRANKLIN

J. CURREN NICKELL
G. I. FANNIN
ROSCO BRONG
EARL D. PRICE

W. H. STACY
D. H. PERRY
N. C. GULLETT

O. B. ARNETT
LYNN B. WELLS
JOHN H. HELTON

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

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Italian Goods Boycotted by the League

WILLIAM PIERRE Laval of France was still trying desperately to find a way of settling the Italo-Ethiopian quarrel that would be acceptable to both Great Britain and Italy—apparently without regard to Ethiopia's real interests—fifty-two members of the League of Nations declared a boycott on all Italian goods and on embargo on various raw materials to that country. The boycott binds these nations to prohibit importation of all goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in Italy or in Italian possessions from whatever place they arrive.

If really enforced, this would cut off about two-thirds of the export trade upon which Italy depends in getting funds for prosecution of the war in Africa. The countries applying the sanctions agree to add one another in compensating losses by increased trade facilities, credits, cash and loans if possible, and discriminating against league members such as Austria and Hungary which continue to trade with Italy.

Austria, Hungary and Albania spoke against the sanctions. Switzerland, which seeks to preserve her traditional neutrality, was silent. Some South American republics made complicated reservations.

It was noted that the sanctions should be put in force on October 31, and Laval this had time to continue his peace efforts. These seemed to center on a way to "legalize" Italian occupation of that part of northern Ethiopia which Mussolini's troops have seized and to arrange for Italy's partial control over the entire empire.

European Tension Lessened by Diplomatic Juggling

IN THE course of his negotiations, which were given approval in the French elections, Laval worked hard to dissipate the threat of hostilities between Great Britain and Italy. In this he apparently was fairly successful, at least for the time being. He asked the British to withdraw some of their battalions from the Mediterranean and Mussolini to call back a lot of the troops he had sent to Libya as a threat to Egypt. At first the British cabinet rejected this proposition, but there were reports that it might yield the point.

Mr. Eric Drummond, British ambassador to Rome, informed the Italian government that Britain would not undertake any action in regard to the conflict in Ethiopia, "beyond what is demanded by its collective obligations in its quality as a loyal member of the League of Nations, nor beyond what might be agreed to or recommended by the league on conformity with the dispositions of the pact."

Laval's reply to Great Britain's query as to whether France would support Britain and cooperate with her fleet in the Mediterranean in case of Italian attacks was still somewhat uncertain but seemed to satisfy the British.

Warns Italy Against "Unfair" War Methods

IN A long and solemn statement the Ethiopian legation in London warned Italy that its "clandestine methods" of warfare, the use of poison gas and dum-dum bullets, would have dire results.

The legation stated that Italy's use of "unfair and ultra-civilized methods of warfare" of which the legation says it has impartial substantiation despite public denials by Ambassador Dino Grandi of Italy, "will lead to the most unfortunate consequences, not only to Italians who will, of course, deserve it, but to all white peoples as well."

The whites, the statement said, "will be intensely hated by all the peoples of Africa and, we think, of Asia also for years to come."

The statement warned that it will not be possible to restrain the wilder section of the Ethiopian army from retaliating in some similar savage method on Italian soldiers who may happen to fall into their hands.

Italians Win Victories in Southern Sector

GEN. RUDOLFO GHIAZIANI'S forces in southern Ethiopia were reported to have won several important victories in their advance toward Harar and the railway. They captured some towns despite desperate resistance by the natives, and took many prisoners. The main movement in that region was up the Webbe Shabelle river. The Ethiopians were reportedly dispersed by aerial bombardment.

In Tigre province, on the north, the Italians were consolidating their positions and preparing for another big thrust toward Addis Ababa. Their line there extended nearly 70 miles from Adigrat through Adowa to the holy city of Aksum.

Italian aviator scouts reported that Ethiopian troops were digging in at Makale, about 50 miles southeast of Addis Ababa and the next logical objective in the Italian campaign of occupation, forming a major concentration for a desperate effort to frustrate the next attack.

From Dessie, Ethiopia, came a story that Danakil warriors had cut off and surrounded between 500 and 700 Italians in the hills southeast of Mount Mussa Ali, and that the latter were very short of food and water.

Helena, Mont., Hit by Series of Quakes

HELENA, capital of Montana, and all the western part of that state were terrified by a series of earthquake shocks extending through a number of days. There were only two fatalities, but numerous buildings were wrecked or so weakened that they had to be raised. Hundreds of persons were driven from their homes, and the suffering was intensified by a sudden fall of the temperature to below freezing. Fortunately the gas mains of the city were not broken. National Guardsmen patrolled the business district and all public places were closed for days.

Senator William R. Murray and Representative John B. Monaghan surveyed the damage, and Murray, terming the quake "one of Montana's worst disasters," said he would go by airplane to Washington ask immediate help.

Arthur Henderson, Peace Advocate, Is Dead

ARTHUR HENDERSON, president of the world disarmament conference and a most determined foe of war, died in a London nursing home.

He was seventy-two years old and had been ill for a long time, so ill that he had not been permitted to see a newspaper for six weeks and did not know that another war had broken out and that the peace of Europe was threatened. The former iron molder of Glasgow who became a leader of the Labor party and was foreign secretary when it was in power, was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1934. His crusade for peace and disarmament was inspired by the death of his eldest son in the World War. He was a gentle, much loved man, a genuine idealist whose later years were made sorrowful by the repeated failure of the disarmament conference to get results.

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Death of General Greely, Arctic Explorer

DEATH came to an eminent American, Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A., retired, at the age of ninety-one years. He passed away in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, and was buried in Arlington national cemetery with full honors. General Greely was universally known as the leader of the ill-fated expedition into the Arctic regions in 1881 from which only he and seven others returned alive. But he had already served in the Civil war with distinction, and his later scientific accomplishments won him international fame and recognition. On his ninety-first birthday, last March 27, he received a medal of honor from congress "for his life of splendid service."

General Greely was one of the original organizers of the National Geographic society, and a member of the board of trustees continuously for 47 years from the date of the society's founding in 1888.

Williams Asks Care for "Unemployables"

ALL states and communities have been asked by Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator, to make better provisions for the care of "unemployables" for federal aid for the needy will soon be confined to providing jobs. In an interview Mr. Williams said that with six states already cut off the date, progress of the work relief program would bring liquidation of relief administrations in "the great majority of the remaining states" during November. "This will leave those physically or mentally unable to work, the aged, mothers with dependent children, and other handicapped families and individuals, dependent upon local efforts."

"It will be next year before the social security program becomes operative, and the states have got to take the responsibility," he said.

President Roosevelt's order that all employment projects be under way or ready for contractors' bids by October 22 could not be complied with by many agency except the PWA with its \$133,000,000 slum clearance and low cost housing program. The next deadline is December 15, when Mr. Roosevelt said all heavy construction—public works \$250,000,000 of work, river and harbor improvements and rural electrification systems—should be under contract.

what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Tragedy in the News.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—

To me, the biggest, most tragic story in the week's papers was not a war in Africa, or a Mexican border raid, or the passing of a gallant American soldier. It was a little press dispatch from an Ohio town where a twelve-year-old boy lived.

The family was on relief, the father out of work. There was no food in the house, no pennies to buy any food with. The little chap owned a rabbit, the parents voted that the rabbit must go in the pot to put strength into the stomachs of the hungry brood. Their son was hungry, too. But his rabbit was his pet, his one possession. So he went and he hanged himself with a loop of frayed clothesline.

People, including some who have plenty of it for themselves, are given to saying money isn't everything. Maybe not, but it'll buy quite a lot of things. Just a little money in that poor household would have bought a boy's life. And a boy, who so dearly loved a dumb and helpless thing that he died rather than see it die, might have grown up to be somebody in a world which needs all the compassion and all the loving it can get.

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The Lion and the Lamb.

NO MATTER who gets involved in it or how this Ethiopian war turns out, watch motherly old Britain emerge from the mess with something valuable—territories, concessions, mandates or what have you—tucked away in her commodious bread baskets. Any time the lion and the lamb lie down together, the lamb stays down provided it's the British lion you're thinking of.

Let those who will, fight the battles and foot the bills. All John Bull asks is a chance to exercise the home-grown process of absorption, digestion and assimilation. There's one appetite has stood the test of the ages.

For the valor of her sons, perhaps it's fitting that, as a symbol, England should have Leo, but if you're picking something to typify her policies, my choice would be the tapeworm.

Today's Stein Song.

THINGS never come out right in this faulty world. Just as Professor Einstein, the scientist, arrives with a large crate of fresh relatives, Gertrude Stein, the poet, goes hence. For years I have been waiting to see these two massive minds brought under the same herring roof, hoping then they'd take on a job which lesser intellects could never cope with. I wanted her to explain his theory and I wanted him to explain her poetry.

I even had the welcoming chorus fixed up: For it's always fair weather, when good mysteries get together, with Einstein on the table and a Gertrude ringing bells!

What This Country Needs.

A LADY writes in, wishing to know what this country needs the most.

Well, dear madam, let's see: Would it be more citizens who'll quit cussing the kind of government they get, for long enough to go to the polls, just once, and vote?

Or more patriots who'll quit waving Old Glory long enough to help smoke out some alien enemy hiding in the folds of the flag he hates?

Or fewer of those anti-Roosevelts who still think any honest criticism of the man in the White House is just the same as breaking the second commandment?

But, lady, since you're asking me, I say what this country needs most is a Mae West joke to end all Mae West jokes.

The Hunting Season.

WITH the open season impending, certain sportsmen again are declaring that, because our hunters should have more ducks and geese to shoot at, the government ought to stop the Alaskan natives from eating the eggs of wildfowl. But isn't it sort of true that those benighted Eskimos rob the nests because they're hungry for food—my food?

I've shot all over this country and Canada—hope to keep on doing so, too—but I've yet to run across the hunter, professional or amateur, who was sent there shooting because his family might starve to death if he didn't bring home some ducks. Still, why worry about a lot of Yukon Indians? They don't vote, don't even buy anything on the installment plan.

For one, I'm not against reducing the bag-limit again this fall. In former years, when I got back without any game, I had to think up 25 separate alibis, whereas now I need only 10 such. That, naturally, reduces the mental strain. If I kill a duck on the wharf, it's a profound shock to both parties concerned—neither one of us expecting that to happen.

IRVIN S. COBB.

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SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field
FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington.—Practical Jim Farley will have more to do with President Roosevelt's reelection—if he is re-elected—than all the New Deal brain trusters put together, or than many of the issues which in the last few months have attracted so much attention.

Farley has really built up a national organization. It ramifies down not only to every county, but to every precinct in the 48 states, and it is busy all the time. It has been working like mad in directions that have attracted no attention whatever. For example, it has been conducting a drive lately to get every Democrat, man or woman, who happens to be on the federal pay roll in Washington but charged to New York state, to register. It has run special excursion trains to New York with reduced fares, meal prices, etc., to bring about this registration.

This is a sample of the kind of activity which makes organization or machiavels (the choice of words depending on whether you are for them or against them) strong. It is the kind of thing that explains, in large part, why Tammany normally elects mayors in New York despite the black eye the tiger has to most of the country.

It is the reason the Republican organization generally won in Philadelphia, the Democratic in Baltimore, etc.

Much better illustrations are Chicago and St. Louis. The point here being that these two big Middle Western towns have had periods during the last twenty years when the strong organization was with one party, and then the other party developed a better. This proving that it is not the normal political inclination of the voters in these big cities which is so important, but the fact that the machine gets the vote registered, and then gets it voted on election day. Not to mention feeling that it is counted—at least once—after the polls are closed.

Started in Early

Farley began his real activities following the election of Roosevelt as governor of New York in 1930. His Tammany background was shocked at the state of the party above the Bronx. There were whole counties where the local Democratic organization was a mere adjunct to the local G. O. P. boss, and received patronage scraps from the local G. O. P. table in reward.

Farley installed a real fighting organization, with workers in every up state precinct. That explained Roosevelt's enormous majority in 1934 which made him the logical Presidential nominee. With the opening of the 1936 campaign, Farley started the same sort of organization work for the whole country. He has been at it ever since. The 1934 election, far more sweeping than even the Roosevelt landslide of 1932, was not generally recognized as the fruit of this organization work, but actually it was most potent in bringing it about.

Today the organization that Farley has built up is stronger than in 1934. Whereas the Republican national organization, and the local organization in many doubtful states, is infinitely weaker than at any time since the end of the Civil war.

This is the very little discussed underdog that the Republican nomination to oppose Roosevelt next year will face. For instance, Illinois is admitted by many observers to be apt to go Democratic. Why? Because of the strength of the Kelley machine in Chicago, plus the Farley inspired organization downstate. Were the old Thompson machine in existence in the Windy City, the state would be figured probably Republican.

In Missouri the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, plus the decay of the old "Big Four" Republican machine in St. Louis, makes all the difference. It's votes in the ballot box, not sent out "round the radio, that elect. And machines know how to get them in the boxes.

Back to Prohibition

Most people may laugh at the predictions of dry leaders that this country is headed back toward prohibition—but not the distillers. Behind this attitude of fear is a very curious situation, very obvious to any one inquiring into it, but not generally realized. It involves the possibility that in the next fight to get prohibition, the fight is not only coming but has begun, the effort will be to prohibit not any beverage in excess of one-half of 1 per cent, as the Volstead law read, nor even of "intoxicating beverages" as the Eighteenth amendment read—but distilled liquor.

Distillers are keenly aware of that. This explains their caution, as contrasted with the attitude of the brewers and wine makers. There was a great deal of talk, just before prohibition, about "light wines and beer."

All of which is curious in view of the tremendous prejudice which existed in that long period leading up to prohibition against the word "beer." It was generally coupled with an even more objectionable word "saloon." In fact, one frequently heard the words jointly—"beer saloon."

That prejudice seems to have faded little is left of it. When war time prohibition was being discussed

in the senate, Wadsworth of New York, painted a delightful picture of the joys and temperateness of wine drinking. Senator Norris, one of the dryest of the dries, rose and asked if the senator from New York would be satisfied if the bill exempted wine. Wadsworth said he would like to save beer, too. Norris and other dries threw up their hands. It was unthinkable. It may be that this original prejudice, so much stronger against beer than wine, though wine contained normally a much larger percentage of alcohol, grew out of the difficulty some religious dries had in surmounting the Feast of Cana, but whatever the truth, the fact will be recalled by anyone in this country at the time that beer was far more obnoxious to the dries than wine.

Hits "Hard Liquor"

But now state after state, including Virginia, home state of Bishop Cannon, makes the sale of beer and wine simple, but throws many restrictions around the sale of "hard liquor." In a way the plan follows that practiced for a long time in Canada. So-called "wine cocktails" are offered in hotel dining rooms, but not martinis or manhattans. Beer is sold everywhere.

Beer and wine are sold in Virginia, Washington, and many other places in this country much more freely than in the old prohibition days. Before prohibition the only places that would sell a customer a glass or bottle of beer were licensed saloons, which were strictly limited as to number. Now there are frequently five in one block. In Washington these are sandwiched between stores which are licensed to sell only packaged goods not to be consumed on the premises.

All of which change in sentiment—if it really does represent a change—is very apparent to the distillers, and the fear of the next fight grows, for their thought is that if the light is concentrated on distilled liquor, or say beverages exceeding 15 per cent or 20 per cent alcoholic content, they will not have the brewers, the wine makers and the grape growers with them.

Postal Savings

While there is no intention in the administration of yielding to the clamor of privately owned banks for the abolition or sharp contraction of the postal savings system, there is just as much opposition in official quarters to the elaborate plans for expanding that system, including checking accounts, and going into a general banking business.

Officials, both of the reserve bond and post office, insist that they do not want to change the present system at all. They do not want to push privately owned and mutual savings banks out of business, and they do not want the government going into the banking business on a large scale. But at the same time they are unwilling to deprive the public of what they regard as a "privilege."

Actually it is rather puzzling that the postal savings system has not made greater inroads on savings banks in many communities, for example, the cities of New York state. In the Empire state the state banking authorities do not permit savings accounts to draw more than 2 per cent, which is precisely the rate paid by postal deposits.

But—postal savings depositors in many instances are buying postal savings bonds, and these pay 2½ per cent—more than they can get from any savings account in a privately owned or mutual bank in New York state.

As a matter of fact, the amount of such bonds so far bought, \$101,977,500, represents just about the increase in postal deposits since last December, when postal deposits reached their peak of \$1,208,000,000. They are now about \$1,000,000 less than the peak, but would be nearly \$100,000,000 above it, post office officials think, were it not for the savings bonds.

Money Is Safe

With the government guaranteeing all bank deposits, they point out, there is no question, so far as well informed people are concerned, of the safety of their money. So if the private banks pay a higher rate than the postal savings, the private banks should attract savings deposits as never before since postal savings was inaugurated.

Postal savings had the big boom, very naturally, in 1933, the year of the bank holiday. In December of that year they crossed \$1,000,000,000. By the time confidence had been restored, and the government guarantee of deposits set up, the banks had begun to cut their interest rates. So there was no incentive to take the money out of postal savings and put it back in the banks. In most large cities of this country this is still true.

Where there are legal restrictions on the amount of interest that can be paid, as in New York state, it is just a question of protecting the banks from getting more deposits than they can profitably and safely invest, considering the low rate of interest paid on government bonds and other investments into which banks can put their funds. With the improvement of business, the state banking authorities could change this limitation overnight.

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Housewife's Idea Box



To Clean Brown Leather

Here is a good way to clean brown leather: Warm a little milk. Add a little washing soda to it, and let it dissolve. Apply this solution to the stain. Work from the outside of each stain toward the center, using a soft cloth and rubbing very gently. Several applications may have to be made on a stubborn stain. THE HOUSEWIFE.

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Endeavor
I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor.

Find Out

From Your Doctor
if the "Pain" Remedy
You Take Is Safe.

Don't Entrust Your
Own or Your Family's
Well-Being to Unknown
Preparations

BEFORE you take any preparation you don't know all about, for the relief of headaches; or the pains of rheumatism, neuritis or neuralgia, ask your doctor what he thinks about it—in comparison with Genuine Bayer Aspirin.

We say this because, before the discovery of Bayer Aspirin, most so-called "pain" remedies were advised against by physicians as being bad for the stomach; or, often, for the heart. And the discovery of Bayer Aspirin largely changed medical practice.

Countless thousands of people who have taken Bayer Aspirin in and out without ill effect, have proved that the medical findings about its safety were correct.

Remember this: Genuine Bayer Aspirin is rated among the fastest methods yet discovered for the relief of headaches and all common pains... and safe for the average person to take regularly.

You can get real Bayer Aspirin at any drug store—simply by never asking for it by the name "aspirin" alone, but always saying BAYER ASPIRIN when you buy.

Bayer Aspirin



None Perfect
Even the first man, Adam, was defective. He was short one rib.

DOCTORS KNOW

Mothers read this:

THREE STEPS TO RELIEVING CONSTIPATION



A cleansing dose today; a smaller quantity tomorrow; less each time, until bowels need no help at all.

Why do people come home from a hospital with bowels working like a well-regulated watch?

The answer is simple, and it's the answer to all your bowel worries if you will only realize it: many doctors and hospitals use liquid laxatives.

If you knew what a doctor knows, you would use only the liquid form. A liquid can always be taken in gradually reduced doses. Reduced dosage is the secret of any real relief from constipation.

Ask a doctor about this. Ask your druggist how very popular liquid laxatives have become. They give the right kind of help, and right amount of help. The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara—both natural laxatives that can form no habit, even in children. So, try Syrup Pepsin. You just take regulated doses till Nature restores regularity.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Improves Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imports Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Use and it'll be at Urge.

FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy, 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscoc Chemical Works, Patagonia, N. Y.

